Report of the second 1922 patrol. Visited the NAMANGOR people (one of the IONGOM tribes on the west bank), an AWINKARUK (or AWIN) village on the east bank, and some OPABIRAN people on the west bank (speaking a slightly different dialect to the IONGOM tribes), then travelled for several days through the territory of the WOROM people before returning to the camp at WUKPIT.

1923b. The Tedi River District of Papua. GEOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL 62:335-349. MF910-G345 & AO-2549. [Ph]

Report of the 1922 patrols. Austen here divides the [NINGERUM] people living between the Ok Tedi and Ok Birim into KAI-KARUK and WOROM-KARUK [see Map 213].


Account of the 1924 patrol.

BEAVER, Wilfred N.

Resident Magistrate at Daru from 1909/10 to 1912/13. Annual Reports for this period have not been sighted, but Beaver's ethnographic observations have been incorporated in his later publications (below and Sections 3.1-3).

1914a. Some Notes on the Nomenclature of Western Papua. MAN (OS) 14:135-136. S390-M266. [Ph]

Notes that the KIWI words rubi ('people') and darimu ('house') have been wrongly included in the names of some tribes or villages, and this may also apply to the suffixes na (in the Girara district) and mona (on the Western bank of the Fly).

1914b. Some Notes on the Eating of Human Flesh in the Western Division of Papua. MAN (OS) 14:145-147. S390-M266.


A general historical account of the peculiar customs and mutual relationships of tribes and villages in the DAUDAI and GIRARA districts and the lower reaches of the Fly River in the period immediately preceding the First World War (see Sections 2.1-3 below). Chapters XXII-XXIV contain some general observations on the Western Division as a whole. Note especially Chapter XXII (Property and Inheritance) [Ph].

BUTCHER, Benjamin Thomas.

An LMS missionary who spent some time at Daru (with Baxter Riley) before the First World War, and was subsequently (1913-38) based at Aird Hill on the Kikori River.


Chapter 9 (Regions Beyond) recounts a 1911 patrol with Gunnar Landman from IPISIA village (where Landman was staying) to GAIMA, thence to NIDA, BAIA,
WARIGI and BARINU villages, and thence to the Bamu River. The author also reports (p.203) an encounter with 'some men who had been looking for gold' and had come across a village '500 miles up the Fly River' whose population had already been converted to Christianity by Dutch missionaries. This encounter took place some time after the death of Baxter Riley in 1929.

CAMERON, J.B.

First Resident Magistrate of the Western Division of Papua, based at Mabudauan from 1888/89 to 1892/93. Annual Reports from this period have not been sighted.

CAMPBELL, Stuart.

Pilot and navigator of a mineral prospecting expedition whose base camp was located on the upper Fly, 30 miles above D'Albertis Junction, from 1935 to 1937. Having prospected the Ok Tedi, Palmer and upper Fly rivers, the party crossed over to the Sepik headwaters in October 1936. His publications provide the first detailed accounts of various Mountain Ok peoples, including the FAIROLMIN [=FAIWOLMIN], but not the WOPKAIMIN to the west.


The 'tree dwelling people' in the vicinity of D'Albertis Junction are 'a race distinct in every way from the inhabitants of the mid-Fly, although ... some trade takes place between the two' (p.466). These people are divided into 'three fairly well defined communities' - the KARWOKS on the southern bank of the Fly, the OK-TEDIS on the western bank of the Ok-Tedi River, and the AWINS east of the Ok-Tedi. 'On the eastern bank of the Ok-Tedi some intermingling has apparently taken place and an ill-defined mixed population exists, known locally as OK-TEDI AWINS.' (p.466)

CHALMERS, James.

The pioneer missionary established a station at SAGUANE on Kiwai Island during 1896, but the encroaching ocean forced a move to Daru in 1900. His activities during this period are described in:


CLUNE, Frank.

Pioneer PNG tourist who prowled around the mouth of the Fly River some time in 1940.


D'ALBERTIS, Luigi Maria.

The eccentric Italian naturalist made three trips up the Fly River in December 1875, May-July 1876, and May-November 1877. On the second and longest of these trips, he reached a point on the Palmer River 580 miles from the mouth of the Fly [see Map 211]. His observations (below) were largely confined to the physical environment.


1879. Journeys up the Fly River and in Other Parts of New Guinea. PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY 1:4-16. AO-2550.


Part III (Conquest of the Fly) largely devoted to a historical account of the three expeditions, including encounters with the native population.

EVERILL, H.C.

From July to October 1885, he led an expedition which sailed up to Everill Junction (later named in his honour by William Macgregor) and then explored the Strickland River to its navigational limit.


HADDON, Alfred Cort.

Leader of the Cambridge University expedition to Torres Straits from April to October 1898, including visits to Kiwi Island and Daru in September 1898. See Section 3.2 for additional publications.

Analysis of artifacts from Fly River area.


Includes some discussion of the cultural configuration of the Fly estuary and neighbouring areas.


Summary discussion of previously published material on the KIWAIANS (pp.210-236), DÜDI and PARAMA (pp.236-238), DAUDAI (238-247) and the 'Extreme West of Papua' (247-251).


HEALEY, Alan.

Missionary linguist who surveyed the Mountain Ok languages in the early 1960s.


HELY, Bingham A.

Resident Magistrate at Mabudauan then Daru during the 1890s (the government station was moved in 1894).

1893. [Title unknown, cited in Haddon 1935.] In BRITISH NEW GUINEA ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1892-93, pp.57-59 & 69-70.

General account of native customs (pp.57-59) and brief account of the history and property relations of the TURITURI and KADAWARUBI tribes (pp.69-70).

1895. Notes on Totemism etc Among the Western Tribes. In BRITISH NEW GUINEA ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1894-95, pp.44-45. [Ph]

Discussion of sabi (‘tabu’) among the MAWATTA people, supernatural beliefs of the ‘four dugong fishing tribes - PARAMA, GURAL, KADAWA and TURE TURE’, and the worship of an alligator spirit (Nugu) by the MASINGARAMU people.

Records patrols up the Oriomo and Binaturi rivers, where he encountered the following 'bush tribes': JIBU, ORIPARA (or ARIPARA), GOWA, DERIMU, BURAU, PORBUDERE, MASINGARA, GURURU, TATIRUA, BUGIA, PUDUDEMUTE, PANAMETI, MIRABI, BADU and LAMI. Between the Oriomo and Binaturi Rivers many tribes have ceased to exist, the few people still living who belonged to them having joined the KUNINI or DERIMU tribes.'(p.66) There is also a detailed account (pp.69-70, with map) of the legendary history and property relations of the PEDEDARIMU tribe and its offshoots.


Records visits to MAIPANI, SEGERA, GOWABURAI and the EGERBA villages of TAITIARATO and WARIBODO on the left bank of the Fly; to IPIHIA village on Domori Island (to which the DOMORI tribe had recently returned); to the BARAMURA, KOABURU, IPIDARIMU, NABEDAI and TIRIODARIMU tribes on the western bank of the Fly; and a number of 'bush' communities in the Daru hinterland, as far as the ITIA tribal settlement of DINGAPAPU about 30 miles from the coast.


Notes on the SIBURUBI tribe (of Wabuda Island), the PAARA tribe (of SUMAI district, Kiwai Island), and the ARIPARA-AMU tribe (in the district of ARIPARA, at the headwaters of the Binaturi River). SEGERA, GOWABURAI, MAIPANI and PURUTU are said to be 'branches' of the SIBURUBI tribe, which also intermarries with the WIORUBI and PEDEDARIMU (KIWAI) tribes.

1898b. [Notes on Totemism of the Pededarimu, Kadawarubi and Saibai tribes.] In BRITISH NEW GUINEA ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1897-98, pp.83-85.

Includes list of clan (or 'sept') totems. Notes lack of traditional chieftanship on Kiwai Island.

HIDES, Jack G.

Hides (then based at Kikori) and Faithorn (Assistant Resident Magistrate at Daru) mounted a punitive expedition against the SUKI headhunters of GUMAK and NAUSAKU villages from November 1931 to January 1932, in reprisal for a massacre of WEREDAI people led by Ganga (of GUMAK) and Danu (of NAUSAKU).


GUMAK (on the southern edge of Suki Lagoon), NAUSAKU (to the west of it) and TITTIMTARU (several miles to the north) are described as 'the abodes of the three clans of the RAGARIDA tribe, owners of all the sago areas within a radius of fifty miles of the lagoon, and lords of the SUKI country' (p.163). Ganga told Hides that his forebears 'had migrated down the Fly from UBUB, a place where the hills come to meet the river' (p.222), and his people were still accustomed to raiding the SIRAWA (whom Hides calls SU-U) people up the Strickland River. WEREDAI village was located on the banks of the Fly at the junction with Jauli Creek, and its inhabitants are described as the last of the 'mud Kiwais' (pp.150-1). The village was raided in 1926, but Captain Zimmer was unable to identify the culprits (p.158). The remaining WEREDAI population then built a new village on Bituri Creek.
(p.159), but were subjected to a second massacre when some of them returned to Jauni Creek to hunt cassowary in 1931.

HURLEY, Frank.

According to Specht & Fields (1984), Hurley sailed up the Fly River to Lake Murray in November 1922 and returned in December. Hurley's own (1924) account indicates that the trip took place in January-February (1923?), but Specht & Fields base their dating on Hurley's own diaries. Hurley's diaries, photographs and collection of artifacts are now housed in the Australian Museum in Sydney.


JIEAR, A.H.

Resident Magistrate at Daru during the first decade of this century. Annual Reports from this period have not been sighted, but are known to contain material on the target population.

KARIUS, Charles H. & Ivan F. CHAMPION.

The two patrol officers made two attempts to link the headwaters of the Fly and Sepik rivers. The first (from December 1926 to July 1927) only led to the source of the Strickland. The second (from September 1927 to January 1928) was successful. In view of the routes which they took, their reports contain no new information on the target population.


Includes (pp.42-3) a map of the routes taken by both expeditions.

LAWRENCE, David Russell.

Anthropologist who did fieldwork in the KIWAI and ORIOMO-PAHOTURI areas during 1985.


Appendix E (Volume 2, pp.487-548) consists of legends and stories collected from speakers of the AGÖB, BINE, GIZRA, GIDRA and KIWAH people. These bear comparison with the collection made by Landtman 1917 (see Section 3.1 below).

LETT, Lewis.

Long-time resident of the Gulf Division.


Historical account of exploration and administration of the Western Division. Covers much the same ground as Clune 1943 (above), but in greater detail and with more sobriety.

LYONS, A.P.

Resident Magistrate at Daru from 1912/13 to 1920/21. During the period of his tenure, the focus of the Annual Reports noticeably shifts from questions of exploration and ethology to questions of social and economic development. For additional publications, see Section 3.2 below.

1914. Western Division. In TERRITORY OF PAPUA ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1913-14, pp.97-103. [Ph]

Includes some remarks about the KABIRI [=GOGODALA] tribe, who are said to derive from a place called KABIRI near the present village of TUGARO, and are now divided into southern (GAIMA), northeastern (TUGARINA) and northwestern (BARIMO) groups, with six, four and twelve villages respectively.

1919. Western Division. In TERRITORY OF PAPUA ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1918-19, pp.16-19. [Ph]

1920. Western Division. In TERRITORY OF PAPUA ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1919-20, pp.23-26. [Ph]

MACGREGOR, William.

Lieutenant-Governor of British New Guinea from 1888 to 1898. His Fly River expedition, from December 1889 to January 1890, reached a point on the Palmer River 610 miles from the mouth of the Fly.

1890. [Titles unknown, cited in Haddon 1935.] In BRITISH NEW GUINEA ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1889-90, pp.36-43 & 64-68. Not seen.

First general account of the people of Kiwai Island (pp.36-43).

Reprint of substantial sections of his account of the people of Kiwi Island (above).


Includes brief notes on MAWATA (p.35) and MASINGARA (p.46).


MURRAY, C.G.

Resident Magistrate at Daru around 1900. Annual Report from the period of his residency (1900-01) has not been sighted.

MURRAY, John Hubert Plunkett.

In March-April 1914, the Lieutenant-Governor led an expedition to the Alice River (reaching a point 35 miles north of D'Albertis Junction) and then Lake Murray, which had been discovered by Massey Baker in a patrol of the previous year. In October 1916, he led a patrol into Gogodala territory, and in January 1917, he led a second patrol (with A.P.Lyons) to the Strickland River and Lake Murray.

1914. [Report of visit to Alice River and Lake Murray.] In TERRITORY OF PAPUA ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1913-14, pp.18-23. Not seen.

1917a. Report by the Lieutenant-Governor of Visit to the Gogodala People between the Bamu and Fly Rivers. In TERRITORY OF PAPUA ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1916-17, p.46. [Ph]

Murray notes that GOGODARA seems to be the true name of the people previously known as GIRARA or KABIRI. The patrol visited the villages of I-U, DADI and ADIBA. 'They are an interesting and apparently well-behaved people, and it is to be regretted that they inhabit such an awful country; presumably they were driven into it by some more powerful tribe long ago.'

1917b. Report by the Lieutenant-Governor of Visit to the Strickland River and Lake Murray. In TERRITORY OF PAPUA ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1916-17, pp.47-49. [Ph]

Records the existence of MIWO and PIWOR villages on Lake Murray, and MOROVU village between the lake and the Herbert River. The SUKI people are said to be 'newly discovered' (p.48).


Discussion by Ray of Murray's own account of his visit to Lake Murray in April 1914 (Annual Report for 1914-15). Murray visited three villages on this trip: one on Lake Murray, another ('Village A') about 4 miles inland of the east bank of the Fly and about 300 miles from the mouth, and a third ('Village B') on the west bank of the Fly about 400 miles from the mouth (p.41).
NEWTON, Douglas.
Curator of Anthropology at the New York Museum of Primitive Art.


Catalogue of an exhibition of traditional artifacts, including items from the KIWI and GOGODARA areas, assembled from various American sources.

OLDHAM, E.R.

Resident Magistrate at Daru in the early 1920s.


Notes that P.O.Logan had recently obtained mummified heads from DORRO village, situated between the head of the Wss Kussa River and the Fly. Also includes an account of Austen & Logan's first 1922 patrol to the Alice River (see Austen above). It is noted that KAIAKAIA is not the name of a tribe but the word for 'friend' in the Merauke (Marin-Danim) language, and is commonly applied to natives in Dutch New Guinea. Austen brought back a boy (Suriva) from the CHIRIK (KAIKAIA) tribe, and two boys (Atug and Kwat) from the Western Tedi village of MARAPKA.

RAY, Sidney Herbert.

Linguist who was a member of the Cambridge University expedition to the Torres Straits in April-October 1898 and subsequently compiled further studies of local languages by means of correspondence with people in the field.


Distinguishes 12 languages between the Fly River and the Papuan border, including ODAGOSITIA (name of a village on the right bank of the river opposite Daumoriri Island), TAGOTA (another village on the right bank at 8.25' south), PARAMA or PEREM, MAWATA or KADAWA, and KUNINI (p.291). He is sceptical of claims that the people of KUBIRA and DOROPODAI (on Kiwai Island) speak anything but a dialect of the KIWI language.

1923. The Languages of the Western Division of Papua. JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE 53:332-360. AO-1231. [Ph]

Distinguishes the following 'groups' of languages within the target area: KIWI (MAWATA, PEREM, TURITURI, SUI, KIWI, DOMORI, WABUDA, HIWI, HIBARADAI, and others as far as GOARIBARI); GOGODARA (GAIMA, GIRARA, GOGODARA, ADIBA, VARUNA, TAPAP); TAGOTA (TAGOTA, PISIRAMI); TIRIO (TIRIO); MASINGARA (JIBU, ORIOMO, MASINGARA, KUNINI); BUGI (BUGI, MBAYAKA, DIBOLUG, AGOB, NGAMAI-IKI, DABU, GIARA); NAUSAUKU (NAUSAUKU, TOKI); and the 'Upper Fly' group (Lake Murray and Murray's villages 'Y' and 'Z'); and the TEDI group. [See Section 3.3 below for Williams (13936) revision of some of these designations.]
RILEY, Edward Baxter.

Took charge of the LMS station at Daru in 1902, following the death of his predecessor Chalmers, and remained there until his death in 1929. Most of his published material relates specifically to the KIWAI people (see Section 3.1 below).


The sixteen include: TURETURE (spoken by the MAWATA, PEREM and SUI people); KIWAI (spoken on Kiwai Island); DOMORI (spoken on Domori Island and in PAGONA village); WABUDA (spoken atGESOA on Wabuda Island and at SAGERO on the mainland); DORRO (spoken by 'inland tribes' between Morehead and Wasi Kasa rivers); KUNINI (spoken by the MASINGARA or MASINGLE tribes); ORIOMO (spoken by the tribes of that river); TIRIO (spoken at TIRIO, BASA and other villages opposite Somogi and Domori islands); the language of the GOGODARA (or GIRARA) district; ADIBA (spoken in the north of the Gogodara district); and WARUNA (spoken on the western border of the Gogodara region).


SCHULTZE-WESTRUM, Thomas G.

Anthropologist who compiled a bibliography of the Western District.


SWADLING, Pamela.

Curator of Prehistory at the PNG National Museum.


Comprehensive discussion of regional prehistory, with special reference to the Mountain Ok people. Also reviews the evidence for recent southward expansion of the Lowland Ok people.

'Although the MUYU and related KAETI speakers were largely held at bay by MARIND raids, a southward movement was still taking place. About 1915 some Muyu (KAGAITIP) who are Lowland Ok, advanced southeastwards towards Lake Murray onto land previously occupied by the AEKYOM, North BOAZI and KUINI language speakers. Today these Muyu are known as the YONGOM. This advance of the Yongom may explain why some Aekyom got separated from the rest of their group and came to be settled in two villages on the banks of the lower Fly. These Aekyom lived in the villages of TERARUMA and KAWATAGWA (KAWATAGA) near the mouth of the Suki Creek until about 1969. That year they paddled back up the Fly River to resettle in Aekyom territory. The younger generations of these villagers had grown up speaking Suki, but the old people could still remember their own language.' (p.33)